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HONORABLE MARC BARRECA  
Chapter 7  
Hearing Date: June 8, 2023  
Hearing Time: 9:30 a.m.  
Response Date: June 1, 2023  
Courtroom: 7106

12 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
13 FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
14 AT SEATTLE

In re,

No. 23-10596-MLB

15 Kenisha Joi Kersey,  
16 Debtor.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON AND  
MOTION FOR COMFORT ORDER RE  
DIVORCE OBLIGATIONS

17  
18  
19 COMES NOW, Petitioner, Levere Marcus Llewellyn Searles, by and through his attorneys  
20 Integrity Law Group, PLLC, and moves the Court for entry of a Comfort Order holding that  
21 the decree obligations owed is nondischargeable pursuant to 11 U.S.C. Section 523(a)(15). The  
22 motion is supported by the files and records herein and the Declaration of Marcus Searles filed  
23 herewith.

24 //  
25  
26 //

1- Motion for Comfort Order

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**NOTICE OF HEARING ON MOTION FOR COMFORT ORDER RE DIVORCE**

**OBLIGATIONS**

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that on June 8, 2023, a Hearing on Motion for Comfort Order re Divorce  
Obligations

IS SET FOR HEARING AS FOLLOWS:

JUDGE: Marc L. Barreca TIME: 9:30 a.m.

PLACE: United States Bankruptcy Court DATE: June 8, 2023  
Courtroom 7106  
700 Stewart Street  
Seattle, WA 98101-1270

IF YOU OPPOSE the Motion, you must file your written response with the Clerk's Office of the Bankruptcy Court located at 700 Stewart Street, Sixth Floor, Seattle, Washington 98101-1271 and deliver copies to the undersigned, the Chapter 7 Trustee, the United States Trustee, and to all parties requesting special notice not later than the response date, which is June 1, 2023.

**IF NO RESPONSE IS TIMELY FILED AND SERVED, THE COURT MAY, IN ITS  
DISCRETION GRANT THE MOTION PRIOR TO THE HEARING.**

DATED this 11<sup>th</sup> day of May 2023.

INTEGRITY LAW GROUP, PLLC

By: /s/ Joel Green

Joel G. Green, WSBA #8706  
Of Attorneys for Marcus Searles

## MOTION FOR COMFORT ORDER RE DIVORCE OBLIGATIONS

## I. Factual Summary

On March 14, 2001, Levere Marcus LLewellyn Searles, (“Marcus”) and debtor-obligor, Kenisha Joi Kersey (“Kenisha”) (Collectively “Parties”) were married. On May 30, 2006 they purchased real property located at 421 46<sup>th</sup> Street SE Everett, WA 98203 (“Subject Property”) subject to a mortgage at the time with Aurora Loan Services. On March 2, 2011,

1 the parties divorced. On March 11, 2011, Marcus transferred the Subject Property to Kenisha.

2 On May 7, 2019, after a dispute arose as to payments and relieving Marcus from the  
3 debt on the subject property, the parties subsequently entered into a CR2A Agreement  
4 (“CR2A”) Amending Divorce Decree Regarding Real Property and Related Issues, a copy of  
5 which is attached hereto as Exhibit A. The Agreement confirmed that Kenisha was awarded  
6 the Subject Property and all debts secured by it were Kenisha’s sole responsibility, and  
7 acknowledged that Marcus had transferred any interest he had in the Subject Property to  
8 Kenisha. The CR2A Agreement added a legal description missing from the Divorce Decree,  
9 and confirmed Kenisha’s sole responsibility for debts secured by the subject property. Lastly,  
10 the CR2A Agreement amended the Divorce Decree to provide that Kenisha timely service the  
11 debts secured by the Subject Property, and required her to refinance or otherwise assume all  
12 mortgages and indebtedness associated with the Subject Property solely into her name within  
13 15 months of the date of the agreement, and that if Kenisha was unable to refinance or  
14 otherwise assume the mortgage(s) within the 15 months of the date of the agreement, Kenisha  
15 was required to immediately place the Subject Property on the market for sale and close the  
16 sale on the property within 3 months. The agreement contained an attorney’s fee provision if  
17 Marcus was required to retain counsel to enforce the agreement. See Declaration of Marcus  
18 Searles filed herewith. The 2011 dissolution documents also included a hold harmless and  
19 indemnification clause in case Kenisha failed to make the payments on the Subject Property.  
20 According to the CR2A Agreement, having failed to refinance no later than August 8, 2020,  
21 and having failed to complete a sale by November 8, 2020.

22 Having failed to comply with the terms of the CR2A, Kenisha filed a chapter 13  
23 bankruptcy in this court on November 26, 2019, Case No. 19-14314. West Coast Servicing

1 moved for relief from stay on December 16, 2020. On January 14, 2021, this court entered an  
2 Order Denying Motion for Relief from Stay. On January 4, 2023, Kenisha filed a Motion to  
3 Dismiss Case for Other Cause. According to her supporting declaration dated December 20,  
4 2022, Kenisha declared that she had a “reduction of income due to a disability,” and that she  
5 was “... no longer able to make the Chapter 13 plan payments.” On January 26, 2023, the court  
6 entered an unopposed Order Granting Motion to Dismiss Case. An Order Closing Case was  
7 entered on April 19, 2023.

9                   On March 31, 2023, Marcus received notice that Kenisha filed the subject  
10 chapter 7 case. The Balance of Schedules and Statement of Financial Affairs were filed on  
11 April 17, 2023.

12                  Pursuant to Kenisha’s Bankruptcy Schedule A/B, she valued the Subject  
13 Property at \$633,900. Pursuant to Bankruptcy Schedule D, she listed debts secured by the  
14 Subject Property at \$251,436 owed to Select Portfolio and, \$130,000 owed to West Coast  
15 Servicing/Matt Clark for a total of \$381,436 secured by the Subject Property. At Schedule C,  
16 Kenisha completely exempted the Subject Property as to her unsecured creditors using her  
17 Washington homestead exemption, such that there is no equity for the estate and the unsecured  
18 creditors.

20                  Additional factual statements supported by the record herein are made below.

21                   **II. Argument**

23                  A. Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. Section 523(a)(15), the subject decree debt/obligations are  
24 nondischargeable.

25 523(a)(15) does not discharge an individual debtor from any debt:

1 to a spouse, **former spouse**, or child of the debtor and not of the kind described in  
2 paragraph (5) **that is incurred by the debtor in the course of a divorce or separation**  
3 **or in connection with a separation agreement**, divorce decree or other order of a  
court of record, or a determination made in accordance with State or territorial law by  
a governmental unit; (Emphasis added).

4 Pursuant to the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act  
5 (BAPCPA), if a debt is not domestic support obligations, but was incurred by the debtor in the  
6 course of a divorce or separation or in connection with a separation agreement, it is  
7 automatically excepted from discharge pursuant to 523(a)(15).

8 Pursuant to 523 (a)(15), property settlement agreements are automatically  
9 nondischargeable and the subject comfort order is appropriate. Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. Section  
10 523(c)(1), provides that only debts under (a)(2), (4) and (6) require notice and a hearing to be  
11 excepted from discharge:

12 Except as provided in subsection (a)(3)(B) of this section, the debtor shall be  
13 discharged from a debt of a kind specified in paragraph (2), (4), or (6) of subsection (a)  
14 of this section, unless, on request of the creditor to whom such debt is owed, and after  
15 notice and a hearing, the court determines such debt to be excepted from discharge  
16 under paragraph (2), (4), or (6), as the case may be, of subsection (a) of this section.

17 The plain language can only require a hearing for nondischargeability determinations  
18 for the particular sections (a)(2), (4) and (6). This interpretation is supported by case law in  
19 multiple jurisdictions, including Washington state. In *In re star*, 06-30571-DOT, 2008 WL  
20 2705092 (Bankr. E.D. Va. 2008), the court held that Section 523(a) lists the types of debts that  
21 are not discharged when the debtor receives a discharge. **Again, this is an automatic**  
22 **provision requiring no action from the debtor or creditor.** [Emphases added]. The Court  
23 of Appeals of Washington, Division One in *In re Marriage of Corrillo*, 2004 Wash. App.  
24 LEXIS 133, explained, after the debtor did not file a claim in the bankruptcy court for his  
25 property settlement award, “that subsection of the bankruptcy code contains no requirement  
26

1 that a claimant must file in the bankruptcy court; rather, it codifies a 1994 amendment  
2 providing that dissolution property awards are generally nondischargeable in bankruptcy.  
3 *Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994*, Pub.L. No.103-394, § 304(e), 108 Stat. 4106, 4133  
4 (1994); *see Edwards v. Edwards*, 83 Wn. App. 715, 721 n.2, 924 P.2d 44 (1996). “[i]t is the  
5 debtor and not the creditor who has the burden of persuading the bankruptcy court that a  
6 nondischargeable debt under Section 523 (a)(15) nonetheless qualifies for discharge.” *In re*  
7 *Myrvang*, 232 F.3d 1116, 1121 (2000); *In re Jodoim*, 209 B.R. 132, 138 (9th Cir. 1997). It is  
8 clear from the bankruptcy code, and case law that there is no requirement for a motion and  
9 hearing, that dissolution decree debts are automatically nondischargeable. However, despite  
10 the foregoing, bankruptcy courts have permitted comfort orders after notice and a hearing to  
11 avoid alleged violations of the automatic stay.

13 Pursuant to 11 USC Section 101 (12)-definitions-, debts equate to a liability on a claim.  
14 A right to a “claim” means— (A) right to payment, whether or not such right is reduced to  
15 judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed,  
16 undisputed, legal, equitable, secured, or unsecured; or (B) **right to an equitable remedy for**  
17 **breach of performance if such breach gives rise to a right to payment**, whether or not such  
18 right to an equitable remedy is reduced to judgment, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured,  
19 disputed, undisputed, secured, or unsecured. [Emphasis added].  
20

22 Here, Marcus and Kenisha were divorced and entered into a CR2A that specified  
23 allocations of assets and debts. Kenisha breached the agreement by failing to service the debt  
24 for which Marcus is jointly liable, by failing to remove Marcus from the underlying mortgage  
25 obligations/debts for the Subject Property Kenisha was awarded through a refinance, and by not  
26 selling the property in accordance with the CR2A. Each payment missed by Kenisha is an

additional amount Marcus owes and Kenisha owes him a duty to indemnify and defend. The parties contemplated this in their CR2A agreement, requiring Kenisha not only to service the debt, but also to remove Marcus from title so there was no potential for future breaches of payments, however still providing Kenisha sufficient opportunity to remove Marcus or sell the Subject Property. In the case at hand, Kenisha clearly owes Marcus the duty to service the debt and to remove him from the mortgages on the Subject Property, and having failed to comply with those terms of the CR2A agreement by a timely sale of the property. Thus, these obligations are non-dischargeable as set forth in section 523(a)(15) of the bankruptcy code.

## I. Conclusion

Based on the above, the petitioner, Marcus, is entitling to a Comfort Order holding that the property division obligations arising out of the Marital Dissolution Decree and the CR2A agreement are nondischargeable pursuant to 11USC § 523(a)(15).

DATED this 11th day of May 2023.

**Integrity Law Group, PLLC**  
By /s/ Justin Mishkin  
Justin Mishkin WSBA #38864

Integrity Law Group, PLLC  
And by /s/ Joel Green